

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
BY THE HERALD COMPANY

Terms of Subscription:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$3.00; three months, \$8.00; one year, \$24.00.
SUNDAY—One year, \$10.00.
SEMI-WEEKLY (in advance), one year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents.

Eastern Offices, W. J. Morton in charge—120 Nassau St., New York; St. Washington St., Chicago.

Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.
All papers are continued until explicit order is received to discontinue. All arrearages must be paid in every case.

The Herald can be obtained at these places:
New York—Waldorf-Astoria; Imperial; Boston—Young's hotel.
Chicago—The Auditorium; Palmer House.
Kansas City—Coster House.
Omaha—Millard Hotel; Globe News Co.; Denver—Brown Palace; Hamilton & Kendrick; Pratt Book Store.
San Francisco—Palace Hotel; N. Wheatley News Desk.
Portland, Ore.—Portland Hotel.
Los Angeles—Oliver & Holmes.
Minneapolis—West Hotel.
St. Louis—The Planters; The Southern.

JIM BRIDGER, PIONEER.

THE UNVEILING of a monument to the memory of Jim Bridger, scout, guide, trapper and pioneer, at Kansas City on Sunday, is of more than ordinary interest here. Bridger was the discoverer of Great Salt Lake. It was Bridger who welcomed Brigham Young and the first company of pioneers to this inter-mountain empire, and he gave them much valuable information as to the character of the country and its possibilities. A monument would seem to be due to Bridger in Salt Lake.

Whitney's history of Utah says that Bridger's discovery of our big lake partook of the nature of an accident. It is set forth that in 1825 he was trapping with his men in Cache or Willow valley, in the Bear River region. The men became involved in an argument as to the course of the Bear, and a wager followed. With a small party of men Bridger followed the course of the Bear until it led him to what we know as Great Salt Lake.

The following year he took four comrades and, embarking in skin boats, explored the lake. They found no outlet, but came to the conclusion that it was an arm of the Pacific ocean. Others have laid claim to the honor of discovering Great Salt Lake, but, as Mr. Whitney says in his splendid history, the claims of none are as well authenticated as those made by and for Bridger. But, as has been said, the discovery of the lake is not the only debt Utah owes to Jim Bridger.

Mr. Whitney tells how, after the first company of pioneers had taken the California road at the place where the Overland trail, established by Bridger, forked, Colonel Bridger and two of his men were met. Colonel Bridger told all he knew about the country, which was a good deal, because every mile of it was familiar to him. He advised against the bringing of a large colony into this valley before it had been shown that grain could be raised successfully, and offered to give \$1,000 for the first ear of corn raised here.

The history from which these facts are taken does not say whether or not Colonel Bridger was ever called upon to buy that high priced corn.

JAPAN MAKES A FUSS.

JAPAN IS MAKING an unseemly uproar about the passage of the Baltic fleet toward Manchurian waters. She claims that supposedly neutral nations have been helping the fleet on its way. This is probably correct, for every nation seems to have its own idea as to what constitutes neutrality. There is no general code on the subject that all nations are required to follow, except in a few specified cases, and these cases are treated with an undue degree of laxness.

The other day, speaking of the Baltic fleet, the Japanese minister in London said: "The Japanese feel strongly that Europe in general is assisting Russia in a way that we never contemplated. If (the fleet) would never have been able to put to sea but for the assistance of the subjects of neutral states, in some cases more or less officially connived at." It is understood that the same authority has said that if the Russian ships had not been able to obtain English coal they could not have gotten as far as they have.

We doubt if England would officially connive at the coaling of Russian ships of war. Her sympathies are all with Japan, especially since the Dogger banks incident, and she is much more likely to give substantial aid to Japan than to Russia. That, however, is beside the question. We are surprised that Japan should want the passage of the Baltic fleet delayed in any way. Rather would we think Japan would be anxious to get a chance at those ships at the earliest possible moment.

In all of the naval battles thus far Japan has showed her immense superiority over the Russians. The Japanese fleet now assembled either in Manchurian waters or within striking distance, is vastly stronger than the Baltic fleet. The issue of the conflict can hardly fail to be favorable to the Japanese. And that's why Japan should want to get hold of the Baltic ships. The sooner they are disposed of the sooner a more or less serious menace to Japanese supremacy on the sea will have been done away with.

The arrival of the Baltic fleet can hardly delay the capture of Port Arthur or do the garrison there the least bit of good. Japan should, if necessary, send colliers to meet the Russians.

SHIP SUBSIDY—AGAIN.

NOW THAT WE HAVE, or are shortly to have, a great navy with which to protect our colonial possessions and our merchant marine, it will soon be in order to argue that we should have a great merchant marine for our great navy to protect. The Merchant Marine League has already put out a circular which, in effect,

advocates the granting of subsidies as the best possible method of increasing the number of American ships. The League says, true, that it is not bound to any particular method, but it adds: From a study of the evidence taken, it would seem hardly possible to carry the matter forward without government aid, yet it also seems possible to avoid in the beginning any charge and through-out to avoid undue burden on the general treasury by imposing tonnage dues similar to those abroad and permissible by precedent and under the laws of trade. Speaking generally and assuming, seems possible, that it can be worked out equitably, it is clear that any aid should be devoted to steamers regardless of speed, and to sail vessels upon proportionate basis of actual service, or to prevent excessive cost of administration, probably better to be based on approved statistics and tables of comparative ability and service of sail or steam vessels.

This amounts practically to advocacy of ship subsidies, to the filling of the treasuries of shipbuilding trusts with money taken out of the pockets of the people. The Herald has always been opposed to ship subsidies. It is opposed to them now. We fail to see any good reason why wealthy shipbuilders should be further enriched at the expense of the general government. There is nothing worth listening to in the cry that American-made goods should be carried to the uttermost parts of the earth in ships flying the American flag.

This is a practical, not a sentimental age. American manufacturers who sell goods in foreign markets do not ask whether or not the ship that is to take the goods away sails under the American flag. The question that interests them most, and the only question that interests them greatly, is the question of freight rates. Nobody has been foolish enough to go on record as saying that the American manufacturer has been handicapped in foreign markets by the lack of American merchant vessels.

It adds nothing to the value of the merit of articles made in the United States to send them away in ships built here. The foreign purchaser has no interest in the carrier. His interest is in the goods. If the goods are all right and if the price is right he buys them. Otherwise he does not buy them. The subsidy will not make the slightest difference.

And the subsidy will make no difference to anyone except the ship builder. Him it will certainly make richer.

NO TARIFF REVISION.

SO THE TRUSTS are to have at least another year of undisturbed prosperity, insofar as the tariff affects their prosperity. The official announcement from the White house that there is to be no special session of congress to consider tariff revision must have been very satisfactory tidings to the trust magnates. And in proportion as the trusts are pleased the people will be disappointed.

There were indications that something in the line of tariff revision was under contemplation by the president. Revisionists in the Republican party certainly gathered from talks with the president the impression that he would recommend to congress such modifications of the tariff as would in some measure lighten the burdens the people are now obliged to carry. When his message was read and was found to contain no reference whatever to this vital issue it was thought that he would have something to say later.

This hope has now been dispelled, or practically so. Some influence has been brought to bear on President Roosevelt to induce him to "stand pat." We do not know what this influence is. We do not know whether the recently reported visits of J. Pierpont Morgan and other financial magnates to the White house have any connection with the changed presidential attitude or not. We only know that, according to all accounts, there has been a change. The president is just now against tariff revision. That is, while he may be in favor of it still he is opposed to making any changes in the schedules at this time.

And yet we do not see how the result of the election of last month can in any sense be construed as a victory for the "stand patters." Does anybody believe a great majority of the voters of Missouri, for example, favor a high tariff? In Iowa, in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, in Nebraska, even in Massachusetts, there is a very strong sentiment among the Republicans in favor of tariff revision. Yet these states all gave heavy majorities for Roosevelt.

The victory was not a Republican victory at all. It was not an endorsement of the high protective tariff. It was an endorsement of Theodore Roosevelt, both as president and as man. That the president should be persuaded to believe it was anything else indicates a change in the Roosevelt temperament that is even more surprising than his new policy of tariff inaction.

That was a fine little flurry of snow you gave us yesterday, doctor. But surely you don't consider it more than a sample. Now turn on the faucet to its capacity.

But say, won't Andrew Carnegie's notes be hard to raise money on now? That is, unless the man from whom the loan is desired actually saw Andrew sign them.

It is announced that the senate will do very little real work until after the holidays. The country might be better off if the holidays could be extended to the end of the session.

An American sea captain has entered a complaint because a British warship, in target practice, fired shots too close to his vessel. Whoop! Let's twist the lion's tail a while just for exercise. Haven't we got a big navy?

Some people are hard to satisfy. We know a woman who has been wishing for snow for weeks. Yesterday when a little of it came she kicked because her washing was on the line. And there were others.

Caleb Powers, three times convicted of participation in the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky, says he hopes his fourth trial will be a fair one. It is certain that Powers will not consider it fair, however, unless he is acquitted, an outcome that is unlikely.

Society

Invitation were issued yesterday by Captain and Mrs. Woodward, Captain and Mrs. Jameson and Captain and Mrs. Sturgis at Fort Douglas for a ball masquerade to be given Thursday, Jan. 2, 1905, in the post hall. Only about forty couples will be invited and a cotillion, beginning at 11 o'clock, will follow the masked part. This will be an innovation in local society, such an event never having taken place in years.

Mrs. Frank McEnery will entertain at a tea this afternoon for Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Drum. Only the people of the garrison and a few friends from town are to be present.

Dr. William McEnery leaves this morning for a week's stay in California. Later in the year he and Mrs. McEnery will go for a longer stay.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sutherland and Miss Edith Sutherland will shortly be home for the winter at 368 First street.

Gordon Hutchins will be back from Mexico next week to remain over the holidays in town.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Albritton of Kallispell, Mont., will arrive in the city tomorrow and will spend the holiday time with their mother, Mrs. Bonnemort, at 776 Brigham street.

Mrs. Lockwood gives a card party at Fort Douglas tomorrow afternoon. Later, preceding the hop, there will be several dinners in compliment to the visiting general and his aide, Captain Drum.

Mrs. Cornelia Banister is in the city for a short stay on her way to the coast.

The Bridge club meets this morning with Miss Stringley at the home of Mrs. Newhouse.

The Cleofan meets today with Mrs. Charles Wells. Miss Emmeline Wells gives a paper on "Chivalry" and Mrs. Wells will speak on "Provincial Literature of France."

Miss Lucy Pead, who has been the guest for some time of Mrs. F. H. Emerson, will leave tomorrow for Booneville, Mo., to visit relatives.

Mrs. Amelia Beckwith Gatrell, a prominent member of the Woman's club, is the winner of the prize offered by the Deseret News for a Christmas poem.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Westerfield arrived Sunday morning from a trip east to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other eastern cities.

LIVE WIRES

Anyhow, Mrs. Chadwick is entitled to thanks for giving many of us a peep at the inside of "high finance."

If it were only known where Marshal Heywood would strike next much worry would be avoided.

There is nothing to criticize in the French government's recognition of the duello. All harmless, amusements should be encouraged.

The Chadwick creditors will realize one and one-fifth mills on the dollar in cash, but they have already reaped much valuable experience.

Tokio dispatches indicate that the Japanese gunners are hitting away over the 300 mark.

The statement that the diet of Finland has been opened does not imply that the people of that country live on canned goods exclusively.

Chancellor Von Buelow finds much to criticize in the German comic press, which is no wonder.

Fie! Fie! Spy and Hi!

A famous state chairman named Spy to Washington went on the fly. Accompanied by Booth—Brother Hiram, forsooth!

And both want a crack at the pie. They plan to displace Foxy Joe, and Big Ben they would also overthrow. For shame, Brother Spy! And you, too, Brother Hi! Would you plunge the whole state deep in woe?

Force of Habit.

An amusing example of how a habit becomes fixed was afforded some observant citizens during a couple of days last week. A fence that had extended across the sidewalk in front of a building, the gutter before the building was moved. For several weeks the fence had stood across the sidewalk and hundreds of persons daily walked around it. After it was removed and the sidewalk restored dozens of persons found themselves unconsciously starting toward the center of the street when they reached that point. There was no reason why they should not continue in the middle of the sidewalk, yet, a firmly fixed habit had the practice of walking around the fence become that many found themselves stepping across the gutter before they realized the sidewalk was clear. Perhaps you did it yourself.

OLDTIME SERMONS.

Overgenerous Measure of Oratory From the Preachers.

(Bishop Welton in the Nineteenth Century.)

There is no doubt that a good many sermons are dreadfully dull. But it is an element in the difficulty of preaching that clergymen, in preparing and delivering their sermons, are practically debilitated from adopting some accepted oratorical means. Thus the use of humor in a sermon is almost unknown within the Church of England. Non-conformist preachers, like the late Mr. Spurgeon, have sometimes employed humor in their sermons with striking effect. When he preached (if the story is true) upon the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, and asked where it was possible to find martyrs at the present day, and suggested that if the bishops and clergy of the Church of England were the martyrs they would be sure to burn well, they were so dry, he resorted to device which might or might not be allowed and approved by his own congregation, but would certainly grate upon the critical taste of our churchmen.

Time was when sermons, like speeches, were subject to interruption, as Chrysostom's were, for example, at Constantinople; and the interruption, if it was disturbing, was enlivening. There is, indeed, a story that Chrysostom once preached a sermon against the practice of applauding preachers by clapping of hands and stamping of feet, and that his congregation received every that sermon with applause. But plenty, or perhaps decorum, has long since forbidden the expression of approval or dissent in churches. It would be thought a strange thing that any one listening to a sermon should cry "Hear, hear!" or "No, no!" Such exclamations are wholly undesirable. They are fatal to reverence, and the absence of them obscures the difficulty of preaching. For when an audience gives no visible or audible sign of emotion, how can a speaker tell what the effect of his words is, or whether they have any effect at all? The secular speaker knows more or less if he is in touch with his hearers, but a preacher never knows.



The People Are With Us

Keith-O'Brien COMPANY

The Christmas Store

This store had a tremendous trade Saturday. It nearly equalled the day before Christmas of last year—and that was the greatest day the store has enjoyed. It now looks as though we will pass that record day this week. Every indication points to an overwhelming holiday trade which will tax our fullest capacity to accommodate easily the eager, surging throngs. Now an increased force of salespeople has been added. Our splendid system of handling trade awakens the admiration of our friends. The arrangement of the store is such with its broad and spacious aisles that shopping is a delight even in these exceedingly busy times.

SANTA CLAUS THIS AFTERNOON FROM 4 TO 5.



THE Millinery Section

Announces an important holiday sale of medium priced headwear. The hats are Ready-to-Wears and most excellent values are offered.

\$5 values for	.....\$3.75
\$4 values for	.....\$2.95
\$3 values for	.....\$1.95
\$2 values for	.....\$1.45
\$1.75 values for	.....\$1.15

Jackets

At Half of Original Prices.

An extraordinary before-Christmas bargain. There are 50 in the lot, which have been reduced to keep up lively interest. The colors are reds, black and browns. All garments are this season's styles. MAKE YOURSELF A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A few prices are quoted below:

\$50.00 for	.....\$25.00
\$35.00 for	.....\$17.50
\$30.00 for	.....\$15.00
\$20.00 for	.....\$10.00
\$15.00 for	.....\$7.50
\$8.50 for	.....\$4.25

The entire lot is expected to go fast at these sweeping reductions.



20 Per Cent Off on Our Entire Line of FURS



\$2 All Wool Flannel Waists \$1.45 for \$1.45

Fine winter waists. Just the kind for skating and winter wear.

Boys' Suits

Reduced to

\$3.95--\$2.95

These suits are proving the biggest kind of a hit—splendid for school wear. Mothers say they are bargains.

SWEATERS for children from 6 months to 14 years. 65 cents to \$1.95.

Togues for children are going lively at prices from 25 cents to \$1.50.



Suggestions for Presents

Children's leather chain purses 10c to 35c.
Misses leather wrist bags, 25c to 35c.
Novelty hat pins, 10c to 35c.
Silver match safes, 75c to \$2.
Baby toilet sets, all kinds, 75c to \$2.50.
Stag horn toilet sets from \$1.50 to \$10.
Toilet sets, ebony and cocobola, \$1.50 to \$12.
Military brushes, ebony, ebony, cocobola and oriental pearl, \$2 to \$7 a pair.
Work boxes, \$1 to \$8.
Collar and cuff boxes, \$1 to \$5.

Handkerchief and glove boxes, \$1 to \$5.
Men's shaving sets, \$1.25 to \$7.
Hand mirrors in ebony, ebony, stag horn and cocobola wood, 75c to \$5.
Ladies' and children's lockets from 50c to \$5.
Bracelets from 50c a pair to \$4.
Baby sets, fancy pins and chains, stone and plain settings, 50c to \$2.
Baby solid gold rings, 75c to \$1.50.
Fancy stick pins, 50c to \$1.50.
Novelty brooches, 25c to \$5.
Belt pins and buckles, 35c to \$2.
Fans from 50c to \$10.
Opera bags, \$1.25 to \$10.

New arrivals in Christmas neckwear for the ladies, brought out especially for the holiday trade.
Fancy belts, 75c to \$10.
New novelties in leather bags, \$1.50 to \$15.
Kid gloves, plique and overseas, \$1 to \$2.50; suede, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Mocha, lined and unlined, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
A beautiful assortment of novelty ribbons for the holiday trade.
New novelty Xmas ribbon, in a holiday design, from 1-2 to 6 inches wide. Just the thing to tie Christmas boxes.
Fancy boxes for stationery, 35c to \$5.

1905 calendars, 10c to \$2.
Burnt wood plaques, 35c to \$2.50.
Burnt wood boxes, \$1 to \$5.
Burnt wood nut bowls, \$1.25 to \$5.
Toilet sets, comb, brush and mirror, \$1 to \$4.
Toilet sets, comb, brush, mirror, tooth brush, razor, \$3 to \$10.
Manicure sets, complete, \$2 to \$12.
Fancy hose supporters, 50c to \$2 a pair.
Fancy garters, 75c to \$2 a pair.
Novelty shell combs, side and back, 35c to \$4.
Novelty hair pins, 35c to \$2.
Fancy necklaces, pearl, turquoise, jade, coral, aquamarine, topaz and amethyst, 75c to \$5 each.

tion, how can a speaker tell what the effect of his words is, or whether they have any effect at all? The secular speaker knows more or less if he is in touch with his hearers, but a preacher never knows.

Thus, in condemnation of youthful pertness and forwardness, he said one day in Concord: "Mark Pattison, with all his knowledge, was, perhaps, a difficult man to get along with. If you talked small talk to him, he snubbed you. If you plunged into deep and weighty matters, he exposed your ignorance."

A youth once took an afternoon's walk with Pattison. The latter was silent. The youth talked of the birds, the trees, and the flowers, but he got no reply. Then, quite irrelevantly, he said with a pompous air that Euripides was richer in human interest than Aeschylus.

Pattison glanced at him impatiently. "Quote, sir, quote," he said.

illustrate some point with an appropriate incident from Pattison's life.

At the luncheon following the launching of the submarine torpedo boat Simon Lake X, Mr. Foster M. Voorhees, former governor of New Jersey, told this story of a distinguished Virginian.

The son of the Old Dominion had been out with the boys. As he softly opened the hall door the melodious voice of his better half greeted him with this query: "What time is it?"

"It is early," my dear," responded the Virginian.

"How can you say so," exclaimed his spouse, "when the clock has just struck two?"

"All right," said the Virginian, his voice thundering virtuous indignation. "All right! If you choose to take the word of a d-d Yankee, begin with that of a Virginian gentleman you may do so, but I have my opinion of you!"

"What time is it?"

There may be at the present time a certain interest attaching to a contemporary account of one of the last days connected with the frigate "The Westminister" confession of faith.

"After Dr. Twiss had begun with a brief prayer, Mr. Marshall prayed two hours most divinely. After Mr. Arrowsmith preached an hour, then a psalm; thereafter Mr. Vines prayed near two hours, and Mr. Palmer preached an hour, and Mrs. Seaman prayed near two hours, then a psalm."

But it is not only in regard to the length of sermons that the public taste has undergone a change. If I may specify four celebrated preachers of the Church of England—Bishop Andrews, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Dr. South and Bishop Butler—it is safe to say that there is not one of them whose sermons would be appreciated or perhaps tolerated at the present day.

Proof Wanted. (Philadelphia Bulletin.)

The late Senator Hoar, being learned himself, had a great respect for learning. Mark Pattison, in particular, was to him an object of reverence, and in speech-making Senator Hoar would often

illustrate some point with an appropriate incident from Pattison's life.

At the luncheon following the launching of the submarine torpedo boat Simon Lake X, Mr. Foster M. Voorhees, former governor of New Jersey, told this story of a distinguished Virginian.

The son of the Old Dominion had been out with the boys. As he softly opened the hall door the melodious voice of his better half greeted him with this query: "What time is it?"

LADIES OF SALT LAKE!

Here is an Unusual Opportunity

An importer from the finest firm in Paris is now at the Knutsford Hotel, with a few of the models from the World's Fair, of elegant Gowns, suitable for visiting and carriage, which will be offered for HALF the COST PRICE.

He also has the finest novelties of the latest and most stylish neckwear.

Among other things he has sample pieces of Fur Garments, Persian Lamb and Sealskin worth from \$300 to \$400, which will be closed out for half price. Do not miss this bargain. Sale will last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Call at room 414.